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FLIGHT SIMULATION STUDY TO  
DETERMINE MLS LATERAL COURSE WIDTH  
REQUIREMENTS ON FINAL APPROACH  
FOR GENERAL AVIATION

(NASA-CR-137859) FLIGHT SIMULATION STUDY TO  
DETERMINE MLS LATERAL COURSE WIDTH  
REQUIREMENTS ON FINAL APPROACH FOR GENERAL  
AVIATION (Crumrine (Ralph J.)) 35 p HC  
\$4.00

N76-31215

Unclas  
03541

CSSL 17G G3/04

Prepared for NASA  
AMES RESEARCH CENTER  
under Contract No. A15538B

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## ABSTRACT

An investigation of the effects of various lateral course widths and runway lengths for manual CAT I Microwave Landing System instrument approaches was carried out with instrument rated pilots in a General Aviation simulator. Data are presented on the lateral dispersion at the touchdown zone, and the middle and outer markers, for approaches to 3,000, 8,000 (and trial 12,000 foot) runway lengths with full scale angular lateral course widths of  $\pm 1.19^\circ$ ,  $\pm 2.35^\circ$ , and  $\pm 3.63^\circ$ . The distance from touchdown where the localizer deviation went to full scale was also recorded. Pilot acceptance was measured according to the Cooper-Harper rating system.

## I INTRODUCTION

The lateral course width (or deflection sensitivity) of the new Microwave Landing System (MLS) cannot be adjusted or monitored in the same manner as the present Instrument Landing System (ILS) localizer. Since the ILS is a fixed beam system its beam width can be adjusted on the ground to give the required (Cat II) full scale deflection of 350 feet to either side of the runway centerline at the threshold as shown in Fig. 1. This adjustment is made at each ILS installation so that regardless of runway length or localizer siting, the lateral deflection at the threshold is standardized.

The MLS is not a fixed beam system, but rather a narrow beam which is scanned over a wide horizontal angle ( $\pm 10^\circ$  to  $\pm 40^\circ$  depending on the configuration). Hence, the MLS lateral course width cannot be adjusted or verified in the same manner as the ILS. The present U. S. MLS signal format proposes to implement a standardized lateral course width in the following manner. The ground radiated azimuth (localizer) preamble would include three bits for the azimuth deviation scale factor. This data would be coded to transmit the appropriate azimuth antenna-to-runway threshold distance to the airborne MLS receiver for the particular MLS siting as shown in Table 1.

It is proposed in Reference 4 that the airborne MLS receiver use this runway length data to alter the sensitivity of the lateral CDI deviation signal to produce the full scale deflections shown in the right hand column of Table 1. These course widths are a digitization of course widths used for CAT II localizer installations (reference 5). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect on General Aviation of different lateral course widths as a function of runway length. This data should provide insight to the need for and the suitability of the azimuth deviation scale factor quantization as shown in Table 1.

## II SIMULATION STUDY

Simulation Description - The simulator chosen for this study was the Singer-Link GATI-B flight simulator shown in Figure 2. This simulator is fully described in Reference 5. It is a 3 axis-of-motion simulator with full simulation of navigation aids.



The landing approach was modeled as shown in figures 3 and 4. The lateral course widths (as determined by full scale deflection) evaluated were:  $+1.19^\circ$ ,  $+2.35^\circ$ , and  $+3.63^\circ$ . The runway lengths selected for test were: 3,000 and 8,000 feet. Some trial runs also included the 12,000 foot runway; however, the bulk of the statistical data reported here is limited to 3,000 and 8,000 foot runways. The wind conditions were: calm, 15 knots left, and 15 knots right. All runs were made with light-to-moderate turbulence included.

The localizer and glide slope deviation were displayed on the Narco VOA-9 indicator. Full scale localizer course width was adjusted to the end of either the blue or yellow scale arc and the arc length was approximately 5/8 inches left or right of center.

Pilot Selection - Twenty-nine pilots from all segments of the General Aviation community were invited to participate in this study; the only criteria being that each pilot was instrument rated and current according to FAA regulations. The occupations represented by the participants are listed in Table 2. Table 3 shows the distribution of pilots versus hours of pilot-incommand flight experience.

Test Procedure - Prior to the test flights each pilot received a description of the test objectives, the simulator, the task description, an approach plate (Figure 3), and a Cooper-Harper Handling Qualities Rating Description (Appendix A). At the time of the test each pilot was briefed orally about the task and about the simulator characteristics. The pilots were then familiarized with the simulator cockpit and allowed to fly typical training maneuvers including some approaches.

After familiarization each pilot flew a set of six runs for record. In each case the order of runs was drawn entirely at random. Crosswinds, when required, were also drawn at random. Fatigue and learning were thus distributed in a random manner over all the results.

During the tests, the pilots were instructed to keep the localizer and glide slope displays centered, while maintaining proper airspeed. At the minimum descent altitude of 332 feet the pilot transferred from the glide slope to barometric altimeter and maintained this altitude while continuing to center the localizer as long as possible. They were also instructed to maintain an average approach speed of 105 knots.

To simulate the normal pilot workload, light to moderate turbulence was added to the flight conditions and approach control and tower communications were simulated. All elements of the landing guidance system were operative; localizer, glide slope, marker beacon, and ADF.

Recorded Data - Analog traces of localizer deviation, crosstrack errors, airspeed, and barometric altimeter were recorded using a pair of HP 7046A X-Y/Y plotters. One pen was switched between glide slope and barometric altimeter in the vicinity of the middle marker; thus, in all five variables were recorded. Range was measured on the X axis from the localizer transmitter location as shown in Figure 1. Maximum recorded range was 7.5 nmi.

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Cooper-Harper ratings (C-H ratings) and pilot opinion were obtained after each run. The Cooper-Harper rating is a measure of pilot acceptance ranging between 1 for excellent and 10 for unacceptable. The scale with descriptive material is included in Appendix A. It should be noted, that this was the first time any of the participating pilots had used the C-H rating system and that this lack of familiarity could affect the results.

### III RESULTS

Pilot Opinion - Figure 5 summarizes the C-H ratings for the various combinations of runway length, lateral course width and wind conditions which were statistically studied. The conditions on the X-axis are arranged in order of increasing sensitivity. Notice that the C-H rating increases for both the very low sensitivity and very high sensitivity cases. It is also interesting to note that current ILS conditions exemplified by the 8,000 foot runway and  $2.33^\circ$  course width emerged with the best Cooper-Harper rating. This result indicates that experience may be a strong factor in influencing acceptability.

The increase in Cooper-Harper rating at the low sensitivities was due largely to a group of pilots with limited recent experience, that did not like it because course trends were slow to emerge and thus, these less practiced pilots were uncertain of themselves and their position and were led to take large heading changes just to cause something to happen in the localizer display.

At the other extreme, where pilot compensation would have been expected to be high due to the high deflection sensitivity of the 3,000 foot/ $1.19^\circ$  sensitivity runs, the average C-H ratings are only mildly higher. This average was influenced downward by a group of keenly experienced pilots who found none of the runs particularly difficult, thus, giving all runs low C-H ratings. This group liked the fast response of the localizer display due to the narrow course width. This group was typically composed of air taxi pilots, flight instructors, and ex-Army helicopter pilots. It was generally acknowledged that short final straight-in approaches with large angle turn-ins would probably be troublesome with the narrow  $1.19^\circ$  course width. This was observed to be true in the case of the simulator runs as there were numerous occasions where the pilot missed his turn-in from a  $45^\circ$  intercept when using the narrowest course width; particularly when the cross wind was at his back.

Pilot comments were solicited after each run along with the C-H rating. The following conclusions can be drawn based on these comments:

1. The narrow ( $1.19^\circ$ ) course width is unacceptable at the short (3,000 foot) runway for a high percentage of the pilots due to the resultant high workload and overshoot during the  $45^\circ$  intercept of the localizer.
2. Increasing the course width from  $1.19^\circ$  to  $2.35^\circ$  for the 3,000 foot runway makes this combination acceptable.

3. The combination of the 8,000 foot runway and the nominal ( $2.35^\circ$ ) course width was rated best by the pilots and this reflects the pilot training/experience with the present  $2.5^\circ/8,000$  foot nominal ILS.
4. The  $3.63^\circ$  course width was objectionable to several pilots due to the slow or insensitive response of the localizer display.

Lateral Dispersion - Figure 6 shows the cross track errors measured at the touchdown zone and middle and outer markers for the 8,000 and 3,000 foot runways. (See Appendix B for the detailed lateral dispersion tabular data.) The cross hatches represent the  $2\sigma$  deviations and the means are noted by the symbols. Notice the funneling effect typical of an angular guidance system.

Table 4 is a summary of the maximum allowable lateral deviation at the middle marker due to instrument saturation. A full scale CDI indication at the middle marker requires the pilot to initiate a go around for a CAT I approach, hence the lateral dimensions of Table 4 can be used as a criteria to compare to the actual lateral  $2\sigma$  deviations given in Figure 6 and summarized in Table 5 to establish the acceptability of the various runway length and course width combinations. Notice from the percentages of Table 5 that all of the combinations except the 3,000 foot runway/ $1.19^\circ$  width with cross winds fall below the lateral deviation which could constitute a missed approach. Notice that the case which most resembles the present ILS (8,000 foot/ $2.35^\circ$ ) is within 70% of the full scale deflection limit. Hence, all but the shortest runway/narrowest course width appear to be satisfactory on the basis of cross track deviations at the CAT I decision height (middle marker).

Closest Approach - All simulator test runs were continued inside the middle marker with the instruction to continue tracking the localizer. Figure 7 shows the typical instability that is encountered close to the localizer transmitter. It was of interest to determine how far the approaches could continue before the sensitivity became so great that the display would saturate. The point at which this occurs is referred to herein as the point of closest approach.

Figure 8 shows the distance of closest approach for each of the run conditions. The distance shown is the mean plus  $2\sigma$  deviation for each case. Three individual flights were not included in the two 3,000 foot runway/ $1.19^\circ$  data because the localizer went full scale three to four times between the outer marker and the touchdown zone, and in fact, constituted a missed approach for these three flights prior to the middle marker.

Considering the above and the fact that Figure 8 shows that the closest approach occurs for the run with the widest course width and the longest runway, we see that the data trend is generally as expected. However, there are some unexplained comparisons for the 8,000 foot/runway  $2.35^\circ$  case of Figure 8. One clear conclusion from this portion of the data is that the shortest runway/narrowest course width (3,000 foot/ $1.19^\circ$ )



case is unacceptable based on the three missed approaches out of 53 flights at these conditions. Even if these three data points are ignored, Figure 8 shows that the closest approach distance for the 3,000 foot/1.19° case with crosswind is very close to the middle marker distance of 7,867 feet. Hence making this case unacceptable. The closest approach for all the other conditions is acceptable since it is well inside the middle marker location.

Discussion - Although statistical data was not accumulated for the 12,000 foot runway case, the trial runs did not show any unusual problems. It is expected that the trends provided by the statistical data plotted in Figures 5, 6 and 8 can be extrapolated to the 12,000 foot runway case.

The cases with the largest course width and shortest runway were not run statistically because the medium course width (2.35°) was completely acceptable. Statistical data was not obtained for the smallest course width for the 8,000 foot runway because the test runs with these conditions were acceptable and the medium 2.35° course width for this runway length was acceptable. Also Table 5 shows that in going from 8,000 to 12,000 foot runway lengths there is only a small percentage increase in the lateral distance at which full scale localizer deflection is encountered at the middle marker. Hence, the 50% increase in runway length does not result in a similar increase in acceptable lateral dispersion.

#### IV CONCLUSIONS

The goal of this study was to determine full scale angular deviation for pilot display on conventional localizer deviation indicators used with the Microwave Landing System (MLS). Of particular interest is the question of azimuth course widths for a short runway. For the middle marker location theoretical system gain variations of 5:1 were explored, taking into account runway lengths and course width changes.

Results for the narrowest course width ( $\pm 1.19^\circ$ ) applied to the short runway indicate a high workload. This is evidenced by the higher numerical C-H ratings, increased glide slope dispersion, by the several "missed approach" situations that occurred, and the numerous "missed turns on to course" for this case. On the average, localizer became too sensitive for continuing the approach prior to reaching the middle marker location if the "wild points" were included in this data.

Results for the  $\pm 2.35^\circ$  course width runs seem quite satisfactory including the approaches to the 3,000 foot runways. There is some degradation of glide slope dispersion between the 8,000 and 3,000 foot runway data. With this sensitivity ( $\pm 2.35^\circ$ ) the localizer was useable down past the middle marker and appears satisfactory for General Aviation approach to typical minimums.

The  $\pm 3.63^\circ$  course width produced several minor adverse results. Dispersions are unnecessarily aggravated by this larger course width angle. There are some adverse reaction to the slow display trends with this course width.

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Results of this study tend to point to the fact that  $\pm 2.35^\circ$  course width is acceptable for runway lengths in the range from 3,000 to 8,000 feet; and beyond to the maximum length runway anticipated if a minor increase in dispersion is acceptable. It, therefore, appears from these limited tests that it may not be necessary to vary the MLS azimuth course width as a function of runway length for this class of user.

#### REFERENCES

1. DO-148, A New Guidance System for Approach and Landing, RTCA SC-117, December 18, 1970.
2. DO-118, Standard Performance Criteria for Autopilot/Coupler Equipment, RTCA-79, March 14, 1963.
3. FAA Flight Inspection Manual.
4. MLS Signal Format Specification, FAA-ER-700-08A, May 30, 1975.
5. FAA Flight Inspection Manual, Tailored Localizer Course Width, pp. 18.
6. GAT I-B Maintenance Manual.

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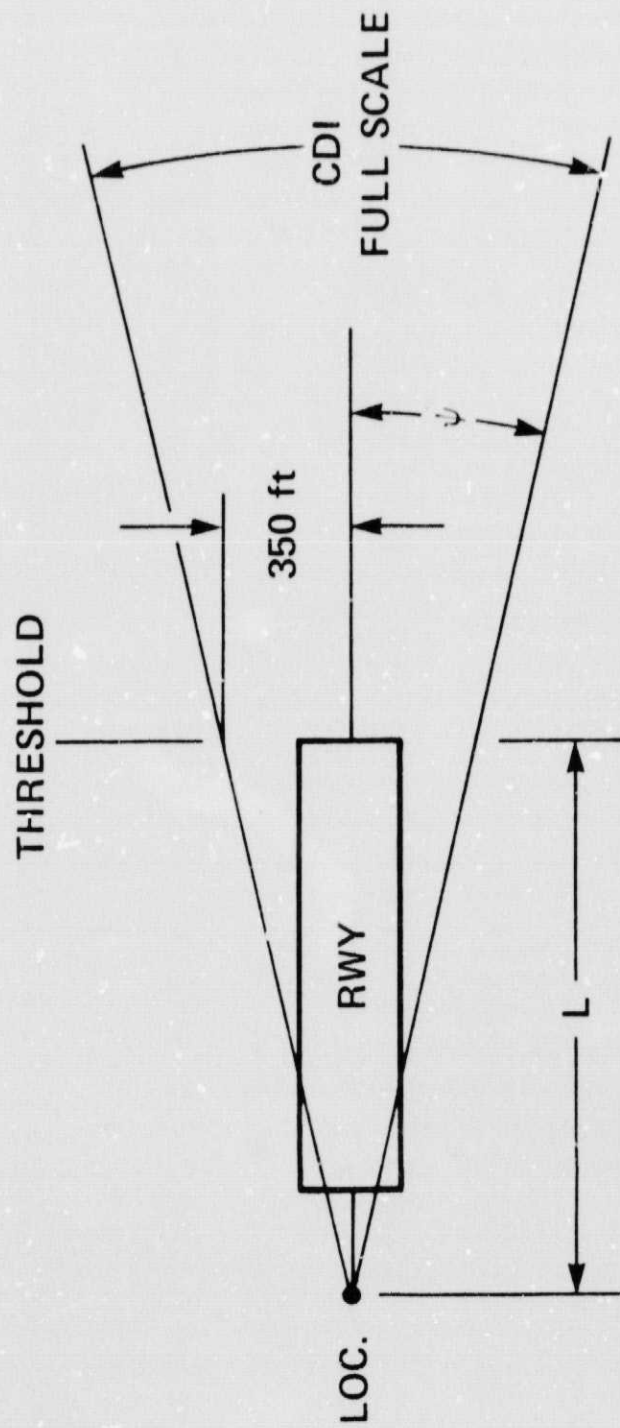


FIGURE 1. ILS LOCALIZER GEOMETRY

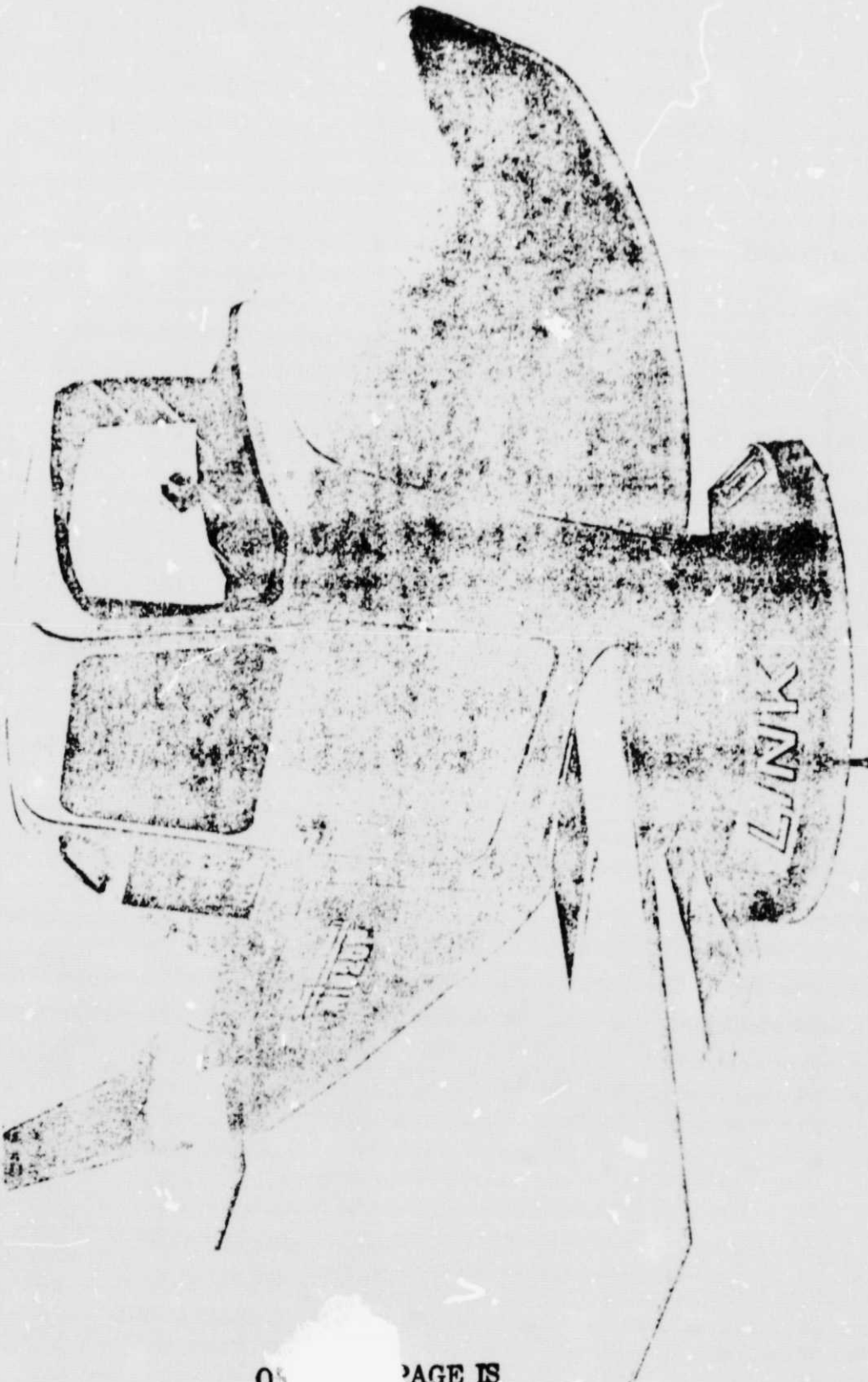


FIGURE 2. GENERAL AVIATION TRAINER



SEAPORT APPROACH CONTROL  
124.6  
SEAPORT TOWER  
119.1  
GND CON  
121.9

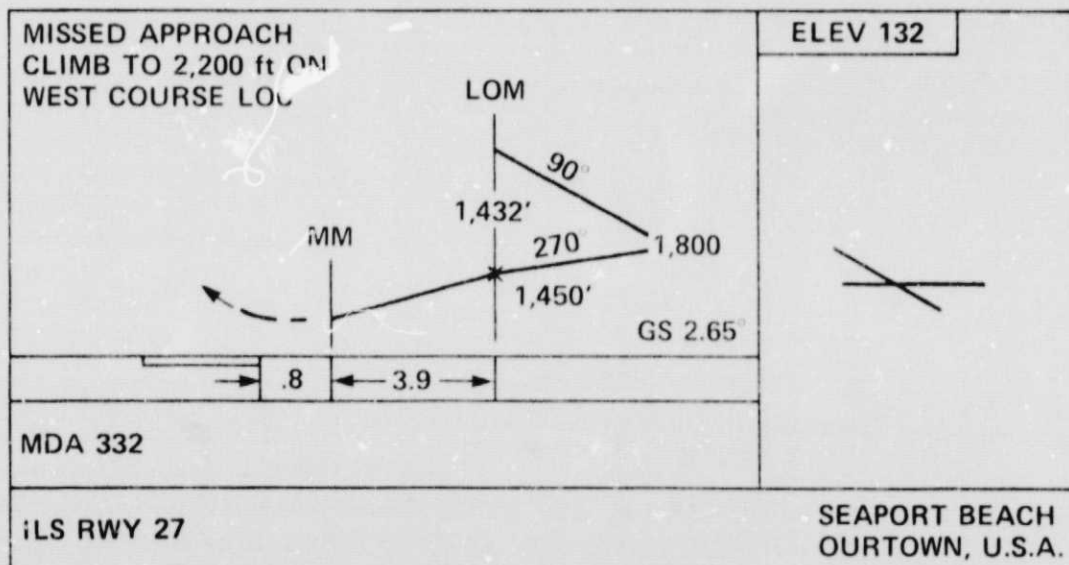
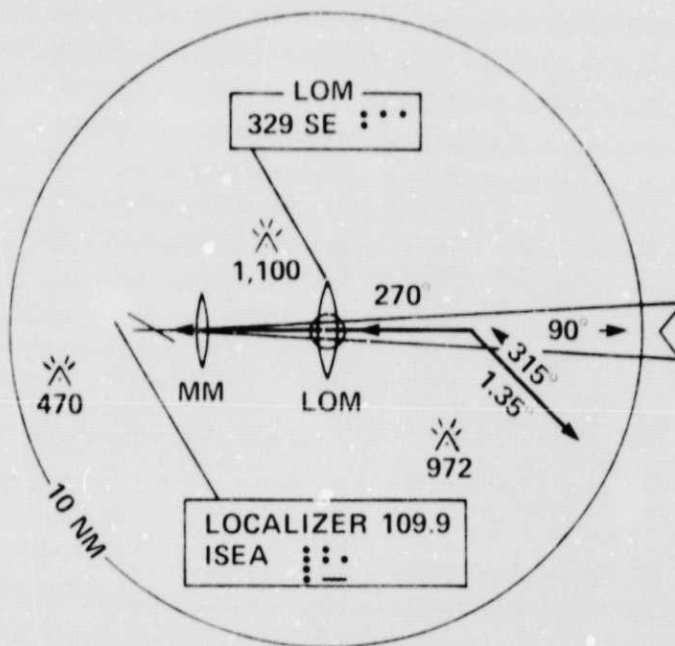


FIGURE 3. APPROACH PLATE USED FOR EVALUATION

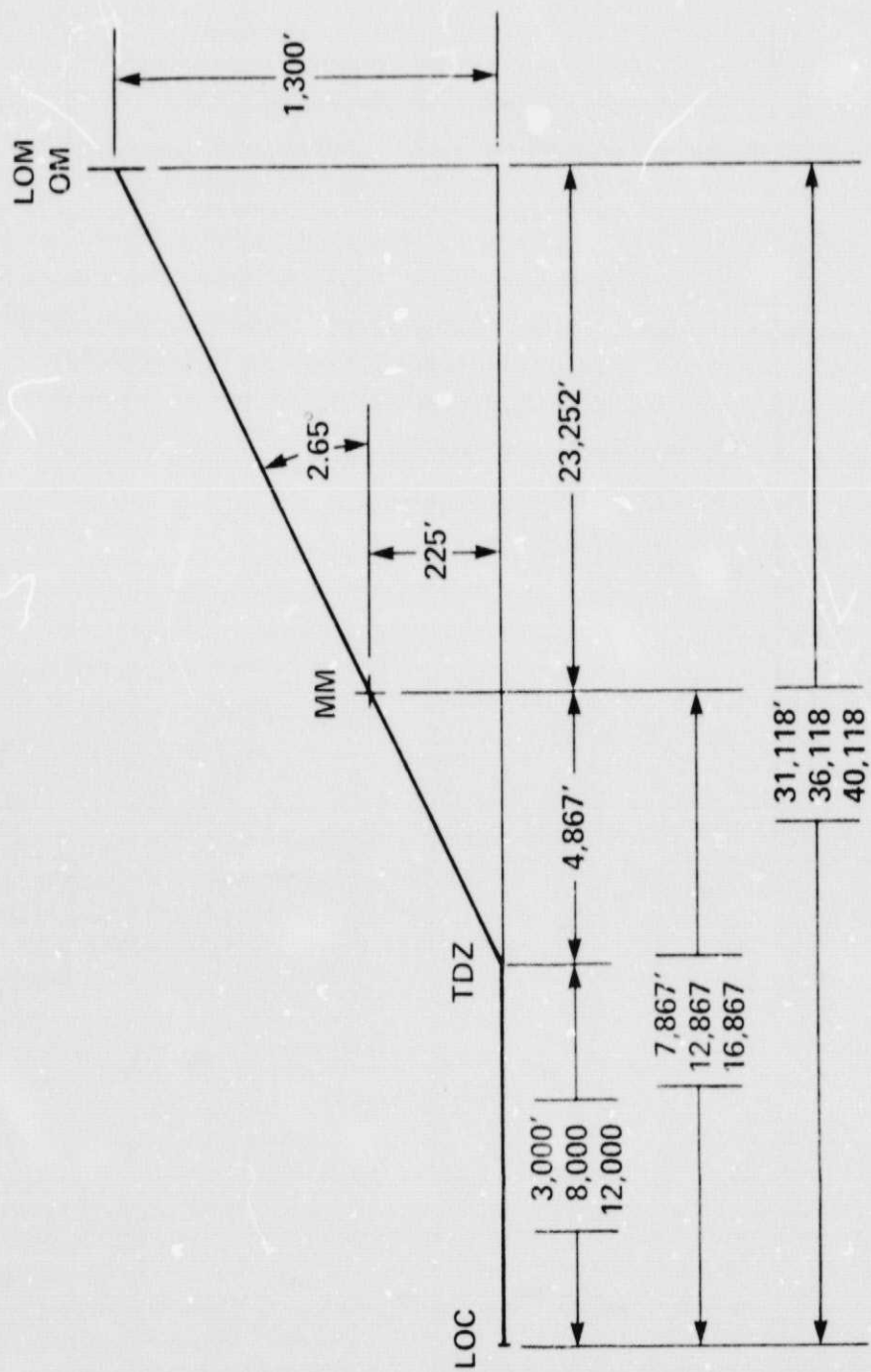


FIGURE 4. ILS TEST COURSE

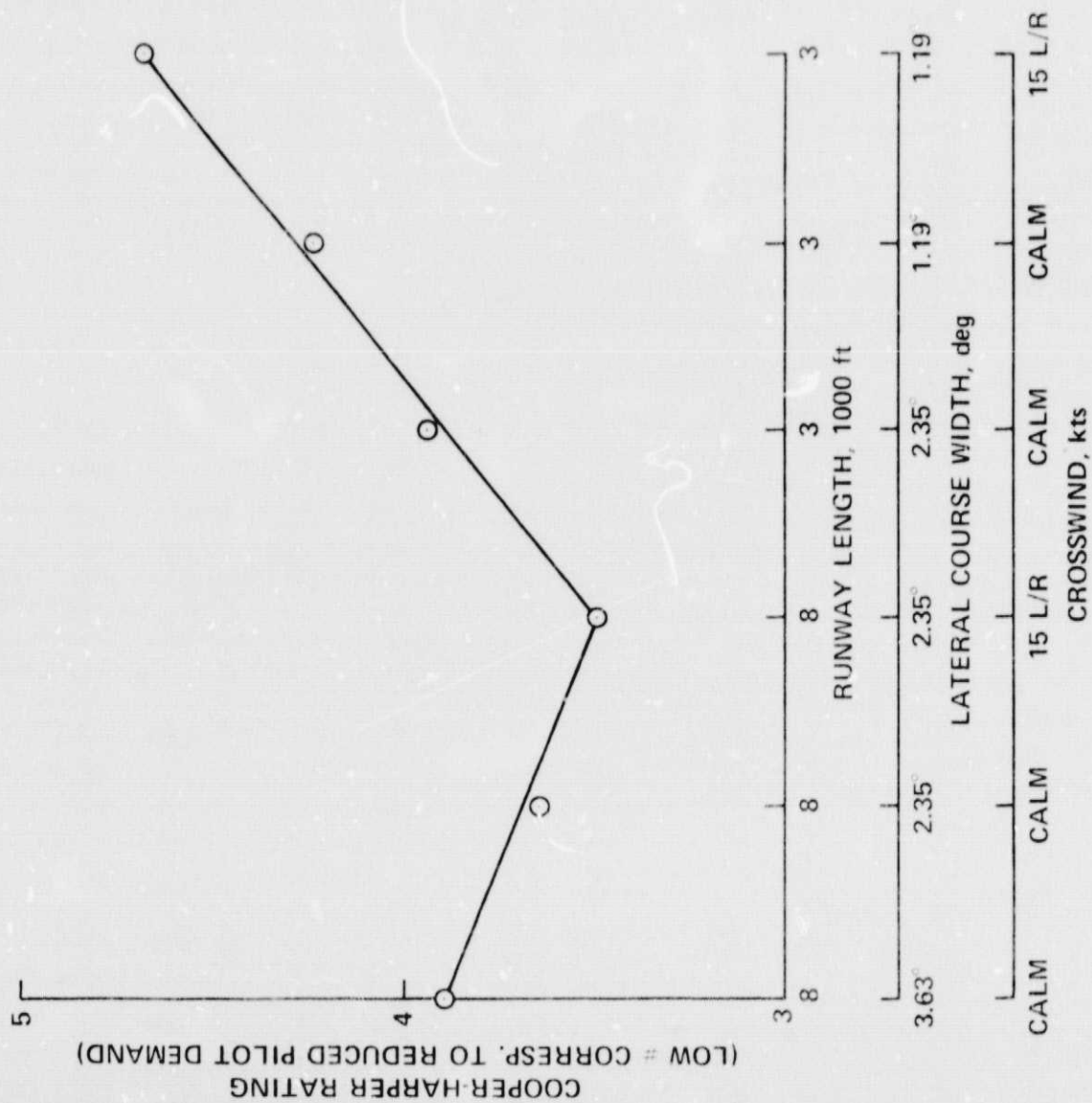


FIGURE 5. PILOT EVALUATION

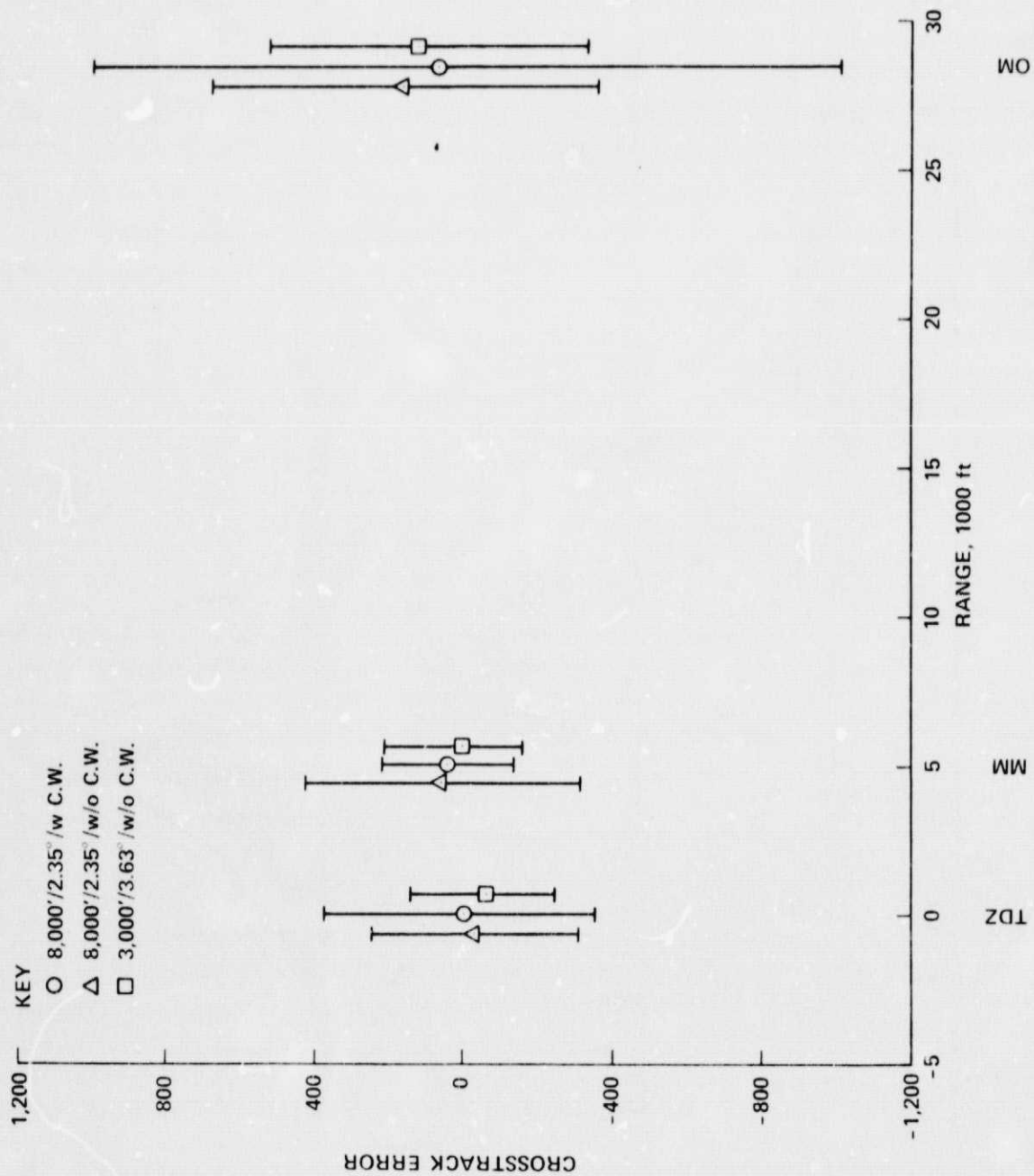


FIGURE 6. LATERAL DISPERSIONS

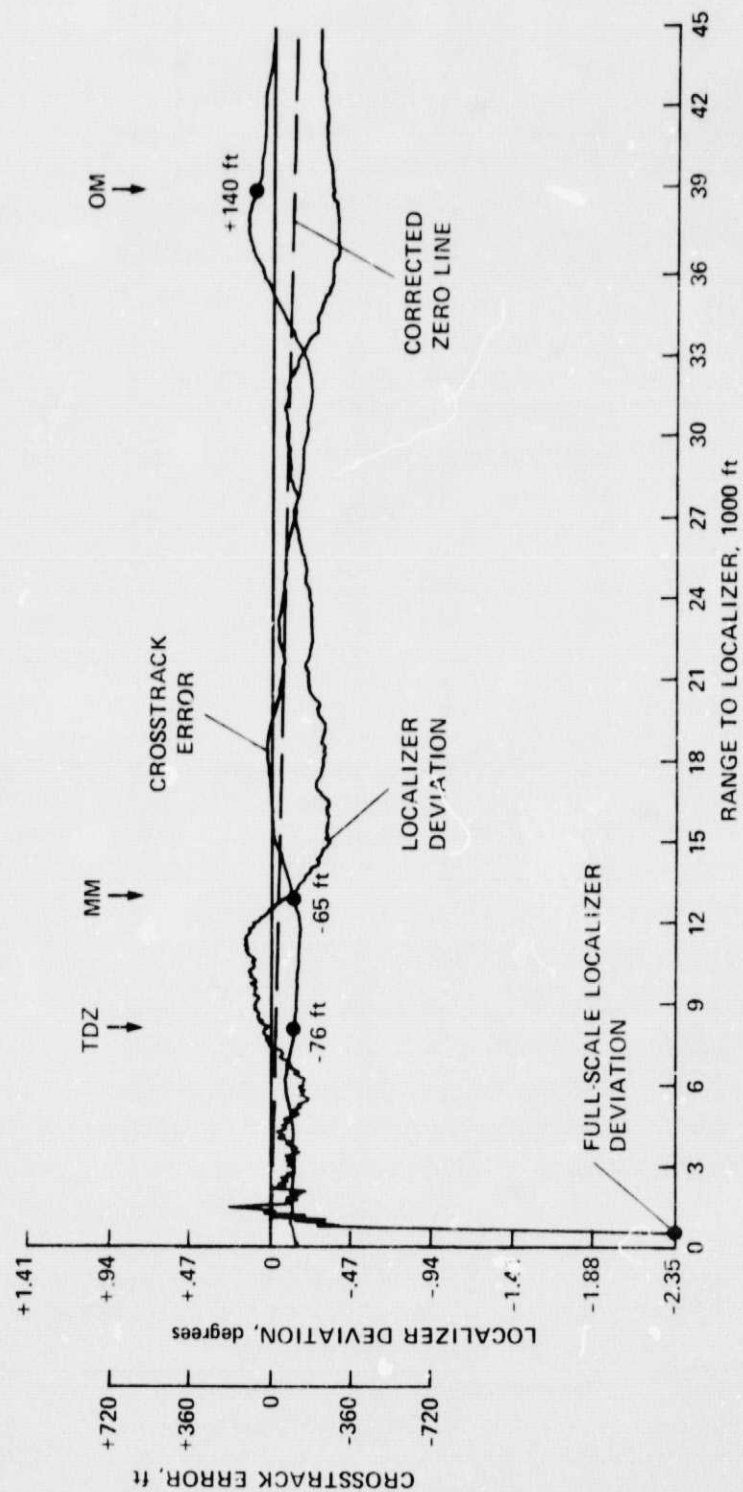


FIGURE 7. TRACKING PERFORMANCE AT  $\pm 2.35^\circ$  COURSE WIDTH AND 8,000 FT RUNWAY

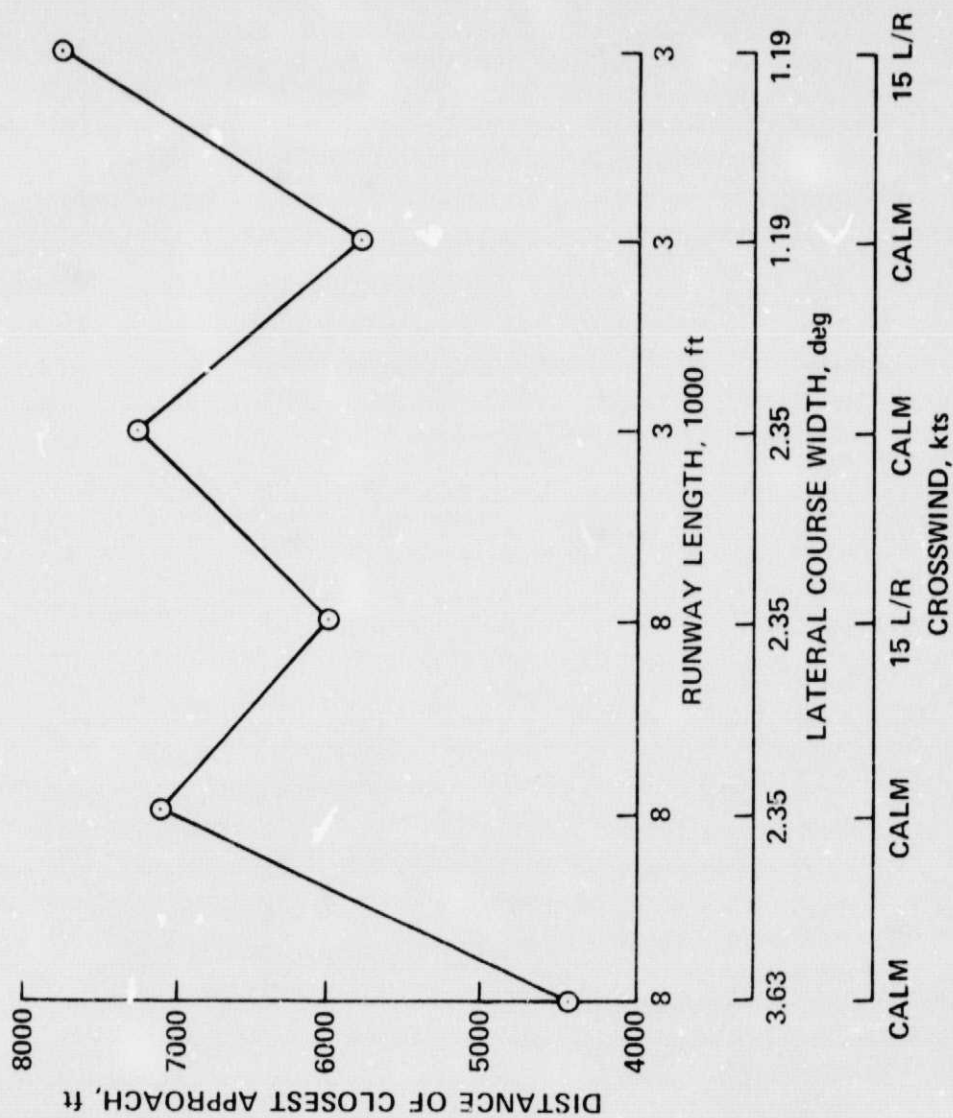
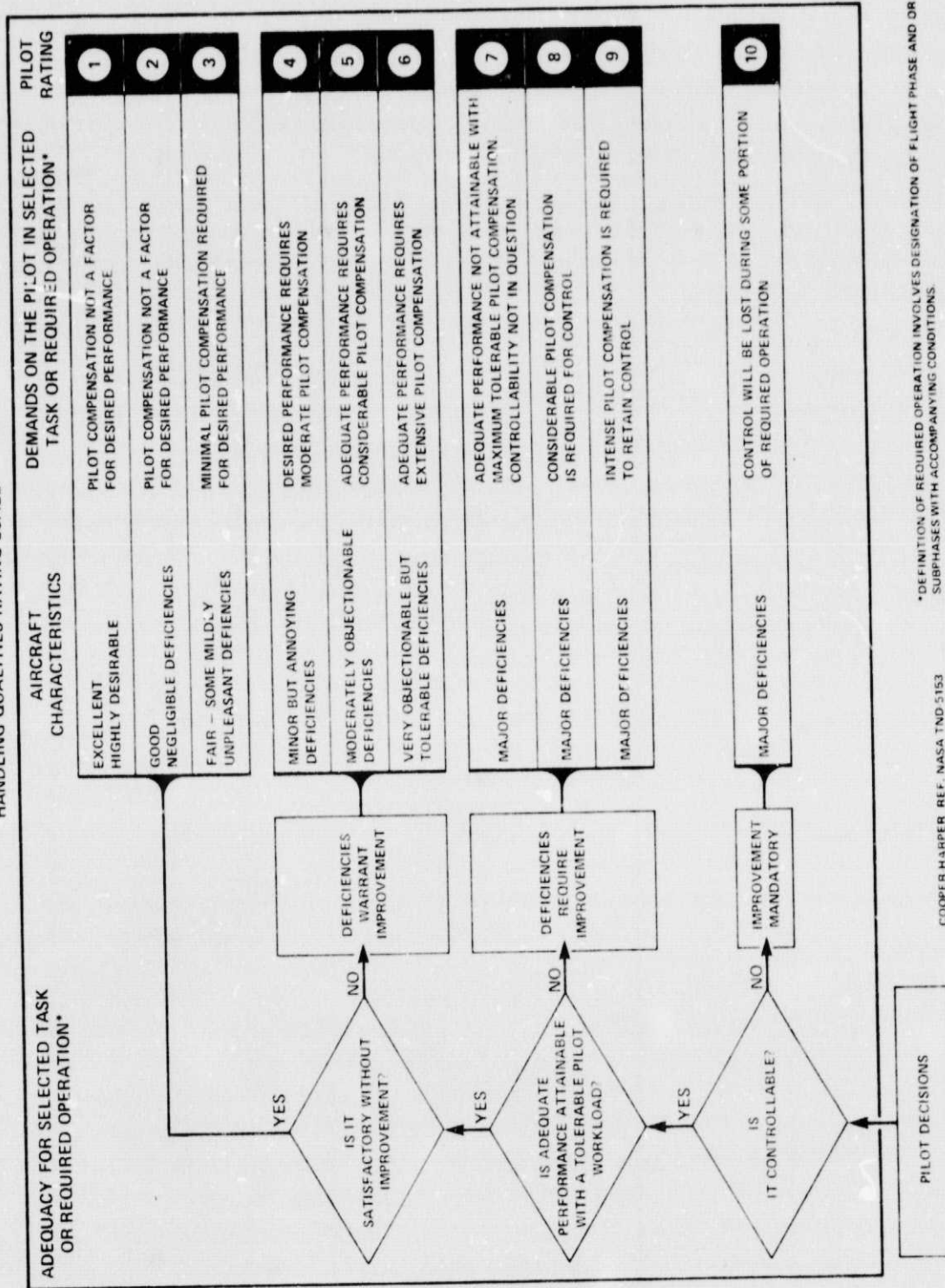


FIGURE 8. CLOSEST APPROACH



# APPENDIX A

## HANDLING QUALITIES RATING SCALE



\*DEFINITION OF REQUIRED OPERATION INVOLVES DESIGNATION OF FLIGHT PHASE AND OR SUBPHASES WITH ACCOMPANYING CONDITIONS

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APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS FROM TN-D-5153

COMPENSATION

THE MEASURE OF ADDITIONAL PILOT EFFORT AND ATTENTION REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN A GIVEN LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE IN THE FACE OF DEFICIENT VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS.

HANDLING QUALITIES

THOSE QUALITIES OR CHARACTERISTICS OF AN AIRCRAFT THAT GOVERN THE EASE AND PRECISION WITH WHICH A PILOT IS ABLE TO PERFORM THE TASKS REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF AN AIRCRAFT ROLE.

MISSION

THE COMPOSITE OF PILOT-VEHICLE FUNCTIONS THAT MUST BE PERFORMED TO FULFILL OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS. MAY BE SPECIFIED FOR A ROLE, COMPLETE FLIGHT, FLIGHT PHASE, OR FLIGHT SUBPHASE.

PERFORMANCE

THE PRECISION OF CONTROL WITH RESPECT TO AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT THAT A PILOT IS ABLE TO ACHIEVE IN PERFORMING A TASK. (PILOT-VEHICLE PERFORMANCE IS A MEASURE OF HANDLING PERFORMANCE. PILOT PERFORMANCE IS A MEASURE OF THE MANNER OR EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH A PILOT MOVES THE PRINCIPAL CONTROLS IN PERFORMING A TASK.)

ROLE

THE FUNCTION OR PURPOSE THAT DEFINES THE PRIMARY USE OF AN AIRCRAFT.

TASK

THE ACTUAL WORK ASSIGNED A PILOT TO BE PERFORMED IN COMPLETION OF OR AS REPRESENTATIVE OF A DESIGNATED FLIGHT SEGMENT.

WORKLOAD

THE INTEGRATED PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EFFORT REQUIRED TO PERFORM A SPECIFIED PILOTING TASK.

Azimuth Antenna to Threshold Distance	MLS Azimuth Deviation Scale Factor Bit Pattern	Proposed Lateral Course Width
0 - 6700	0 0 1	6°
6700 - 7650	0 1 0	5.6°
7650 - 8750	0 1 1	4.9°
8750 - 10,000	1 0 0	4.3°
10,000 - 11,450	1 0 1	3.7°
11,450 - 13,100	1 1 0	3.3°
More than 13,100	1 1 1	2.9°

TABLE 1

# OCCUPATIONS OF SAMPLE PILOT GROUP

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>No. of Pilots</u>
Businessman	5
Engineer	7
Flight Inspector	2
Flight Instructor	3
Student	1
Airline Pilot	3
Charter Pilot	3
Military Officer	1
Teacher	1
Policeman	1
Air Traffic Controller	2
Total	29

TABLE 2

## PILOT EXPERIENCE

<u>Hrs. Pilot-on-Command</u>	<u>No. of Pilots</u>
0 - 300	7
300 - 600	7
600 - 1200	4
1200 - 2400	4
2400 - up	7
Total	29

TABLE 3

RUNWAY LENGTH	LATERAL COURSE WIDTH					
	$\pm 1.19^\circ$		$\pm 2.35^\circ$		$\pm 3.63^\circ$	
	LATERAL DEVIATION ( $2\sigma$ )	% OF FULL- SCALE LIMIT	LATERAL DEVIATION ( $2\sigma$ )	% OF FULL- SCALE LIMIT	LATERAL DEVIATION ( $2\sigma$ )	% OF FULL- SCALE LIMIT
3,000 ft	125' (CALM)	77%	192' (CALM)	59%	—	—
	194' (WITH C.W.)	119%*	—	—	—	—
8,000	—	—	368' (CALM)	70%	426' (CALM)	52%
	—	—	174' (WITH C.W.)	33%	—	—

TABLE 5. LATERAL DEVIATION, AT NEEDLE MARKER

RUNWAY LENGTH	LATERAL COURSE WIDTH		
	$\pm 1.19^\circ$	$\pm 2.35^\circ$	$\pm 3.63^\circ$
	$\pm 162$ ft	$\pm 323$ ft	$\pm 500$ ft
3,000 ft	$\pm 208$	$\pm 527$	$\pm 815$
8,000	$\pm 272$	$\pm 692$	$\pm 1070$

TABLE 6. LATERAL DEVIATIONS CORRESPONDING TO FULL SCALE  
AZIMUTH (LOCALIZER) DEFLECTION (LIMIT FOR GO-AROUND)

APPENDIX B

TEST DATA SUMMARY



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RUN # 2026, E

Pilot	CH	OM	MM	TDE	2 MILE	MAX	CLOSEST	APP	G:
#	#	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	VK
1	3	0	+73	-32	13,000	+109	700	-73	+11
2	3	+1536	+231	-4	1700	+453	2,350	-102	+60
3	3	+40	+94	+118	7200	+230	2,700	-110	+10
4	4	0	+86	+43	13,000	+124	7,700	+70	-27
5	4	+152	+89	0	10,800	-152	2,250	-65	+4
6	5	+192	-72	-86	6990	+512	4,500	0	-14
7	3	-158	-50	+22	4,200	+102	3,600	-40	+4
8	3	+36	+104	+11	0	+104	5,100	-50	+12
9	3	+198	-32,4	+36	12,000	+115	5,000	+30	-9
10	4	+17	+112	-306	2,550	+347	11,500	-277	+41
11	3	+302	+112	+36	9665	+624	1,800	-112	+12
12	3	-73	-86	-76	400	-119	3,700	0	+9
13	4	-144	+112	+75	0	+112	1,700	-20	+10
14	4	-353	+153	+147	7,750	+541	3,000	+22	+4
15	5	-277	+40	+101	11,500	-194	500	-112	-2
16	3	-216	+115	-202	7,430	+205	7,000	-14	-30
17	3	-20	+33	0	2,450	+205	4,500	-21	+2
18	3	-371	+86	-68	14,500	+211	6,300	+40	-21
19	5	+475	-65	-76	0	-65	1,700	-107	-9
20	3	-176	-54	+4	12,000	+259	3,000	90	+43
21	3	+72	-27	-240	3,375	+237	-	-	-2
22	3	+177	+71	+241	7,875	-305	4,800	-96	-24
23	3	-300	-6	-30	11,700	+231	6,500	+30	-2
24	3	+276	+4	-36	12,000	+435	22,500	-20	+2
25	3	-1524	-15	-273	9,775	+222	6,300	0	+5
26	4	+111	-7	-10	1,875	+74	4,750	-12	+2
27	5	+377	+204	+63	1,875	+301	10,250	+243	-5
28	3	+105	-27	+51	9,875	+156	5,500	-105	+10
29	1	+435	+162	+72	1,710	+212	1,400	-43	+11
N	54	29	34	54	21	39	22	22	21
Mod(1)	5	+1531	+331	+190	12,000	+614	12,000	+115	+6
Mod(1)	3	-1524	-86	-306	0	-303	0	-317	-2
X	3,51	1942	+53,7	+77	2,243	4,77	1,477	-37,1	12
ST	1,41	244	114	257	17,24	430	5,962	177	57

RUN # 2070

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Lot	CH	OM		MM		TMB		2 MILE MAX		CLOSEST APP		G:
		XT	XT	XT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	AT	XT	
1	5	-396	-20	-15	6420	+43	1,650	-68	+4			
2	5	+1033	+770	-76	600	+735	—	—	+42			
3	5	+151	+105	+235	12,000	+235	12,000	+170	-15			
4	5	+360	-47	-122	12,000	-247	900	0	+4			
5	3	+476	+131	-15	4,200	1331	3,900	+20	+15			
6	4	+329	+12	+126	11,400	+124	7,200	+72	-7			
7	4	+61	+29	0	7,200	+104	2,100	-54	-41			
8	3	+90	-45	-36	4,620	-90	1,500	-36	-9			
9	3	+140	-65	-76	0	-65	1,200	-92	+1			
10	3	+417	+130	-91	4,720	-221	3,000	+32	-15			
11	5	+158	+102	+12	2,730	+232	1,200	-44	+3			
12	4	+40	+90	-126	12,000	+119	5,700	+12	+15			
13	5	+321	+32	-12	5,190	+173	2,650	-10	+15			
14	4	+324	+72	-248	12,000	-407	7,500	-158	-20			
15	4	+104	+32	-223	4,710	+76	11,500	-72	-13			
16	4	-50	-2	-72	4,530	+104	3,000	-50	-5			
17	4	+360	+155	-209	7,080	+295	9,000	-50	-3			
18	3	+97	+12	-90	5,160	+47	1,800	-79	-2			
19	5	+310	+20	+126	12,000	-126	3,000	-19	-14			
20	4	-13	-497	-101	0	-497	1,200	-30	-35			
21	4	-230	+220	+162	4,230	+515	—	—	+42			
22	3	+84	-45	+63	2,625	-90	1,500	-72	+7			
23	3	-133	-33	+60	6,275	+72	—	—	+3			
24	4	+141	+246	+219	0	+246	—	—	+3			
25	4	+165	-144	+51	12,000	-570	2,000	105	+2			
26	4	+141	+36	0	7,615	+90	1,050	-60	+2			
27	4	+276	+69	-24	12,000	-120	7,000	-90	-2			
28	3	+45	+105	+27	12,000	+195	4,750	+15	-7			
29	5	+21	+36	-405	12,000	+630	11,750	-90	+3			
N	27	27	-27	27	27	27	25	2.5	5			
Max(+)	5	+1033	+770	+105	12,000	+725	12,000	+170	+7			
Max(-)	3	-396	-47	-405	0	-570	1,000	-102	-2			
X	2.15	113.7	45.4	-26.1	2,227	58.1	4,579	-37	1.7			
XT	1.24	516.7	302.1	202.7	1,312	512.1	1,370	134.1	5.7			



( RUN # 2030

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Pilot #	CH #	OM XT	MM XT	TDE XT	2 MILE MAX AT XT	CLOSEST APP AT XT	G: VK		
1	3	+ 72	+ 12	- 61	12 000	177	1,500	- 72	- 3
2	7	+ 334	- 252	- 105	6 540	- 1476	—	—	- 32
3	3	+ 169	+ 115	- 26	0	+ 115	2,400	- 54	+ 44
4	5	+ 612	+ 155	- 69	3 640	- 21	100	- 32	+ 7
5	4	+ 76	0	+ 14	2,820	+ 61	3,750	- 17	+ 9
6	4	- 115	+ 7	+ 47	5,250	1 260	3 600	+ 29	+ 7
7	4	+ 216	+ 93	- 7	300	+ 97	1,800	- 42	+ 42
8	3	+ 140	- 52	- 40	6 200	- 72	2,400	- 61	+ 9
9	4	+ 14	- 16	- 133	4,200	+ 91	6,300	- 61	- 9
10	3	+ 155	- 43	- 68	12 000	- 392	1,500	- 94	+ 2
11	3	+ 152	0	0	4,540	+ 79	1,200	- 13	+ 16
12	3	+ 104	- 22	- 65	1,220	+ 72	2,400	- 20	+ 18
13	4	- 32	- 8	- 14	4,560	+ 101	3 300	- 34	+ 20
14	3	+ 504	+ 44	- 70	3,120	- 513	1,800	- 61	- 28
15	4	+ 40	- 47	- 26	600	- 51	3,500	- 7	- 32
16	4	+ 36	- 121	- 325	12 000	+ 191	7,200	- 30	+ 16
17		+ 11	- 104	- 44	10,650	+ 202	2,100	- 36	—
18	3	- 72	+ 115	- 54	1,140	+ 141	2,400	- 26	+ 15
19	3	+ 112	+ 43	- 50	0	+ 43	2,800	- 26	+ 32
20	4	+ 102	- 43	- 18	11,000	+ 122	5,100	- 22	- 22
21	5	+ 140	+ 144	- 241	4,140	+ 573	4,700	- 50	- 15
22	4	- 225	- 72	- 39	7,500	- 170	2,300	- 75	+ 42
23	3	- 93	0	- 15	10,375	+ 111	4,200	- 15	+ 10
24	4	- 166	- 30	- 66	6,520	- 125	3,500	- 36	- 2
25	3	+ 364	- 24	- 42	11,700	- 69	3,500	- 51	+ 12
26	5	+ 537	+ 43	+ 216	7,950	+ 177	7,800	+ 70	- 110
27	4	+ 123	+ 60	- 57	9,700	+ 120	5,500	- 57	+ 2
28	5	+ 70	+ 252	0	0	+ 252	1,200	- 13	- 22
29	5	+ 105	- 30	+ 30	7,775	- 126	4,000	+ 40	- 2
30	5	+ 112	- 14	0	6,140	+ 227	2,250	+ 8	+ 47
N	29	29	17	21	27	27	23	22	27
MM (A)		+ 612	+ 252	+ 216	12,000	+ 573	11,200	+ 132	+ 46
MM (A)		- 215	- 252	- 365	0	- 1476	700	- 130	- 110
X	2.98	+ 12.1	+ 16.2	- 32.1	556.1	+ 26.1	6,777	- 30.1	3.7
XT	1.92	391.4	191.5	191.9	73.7	636.1	4,741	112.1	3.5

1 RUN # 1030

Pilot #	CH #	OM XT	MM XT	TDE XT	2 MILE MAX AT	XT	CLOSEST APP AT	XT	GS VXT
1	3	+126	-48	-32	14,700	111	7,100	-73	+26
2	3	+302	-154	-12	12,000	+302	—	—	+91
3	4	+47	-4	-79	7,590	1,145	6,200	-54	+24
4	6	+25	-144	-123	300	-154	7,900	-119	-21
5	4	-70	+12	-36	7,550	1,301	6,250	-29	-11
6	6	-52	0	-130	16,600	1,162	7,000	+58	-23
7	3	+112	+7	-72	10,500	1,122	7,500	-54	-21
8	5	-52	-29	-65	12,000	-140	7,500	-51	-3
9	5	+140	-65	-71	0	-140	7,500	—	—
10	5	+102	+36	-43	12,000	+112	1,100	-30	+51
11	4	+137	-43	-90	4,700	+76	7,100	-72	+11
12	4	-101	-6	-97	6,000	+71	7,600	-30	+30
13	4	+65	+14	-24	13,000	-71	4,200	-35	-5
14	3	+36	-12	-41	6,240	+61	2,400	-61	-6
15	5	+270	-10	-175	13,000	+235	5,700	-15	-7
16	4	-52	-11	+30	6,900	+62	4,100	0	+16
17	4	-151	-94	-86	0	-94	2,100	-28	+31
18	4	+11	-104	-94	10,650	+302	2,100	-16	-8
19	3	+54	+22	-77	5,010	+23	4,100	-16	-20
20	4	+97	+12	-47	5,790	+107	3,100	-36	+30
21	4	+79	+9	-122	2,940	+142	5,100	-36	+53
22	3	+402	-117	-76	1,875	-111	2,100	-57	+2
23	6	-144	+70	-135	3,275	+144	7,500	+96	+26
24	5	+162	-15	-60	3,275	-111	2,800	-72	+21
25	3	+309	0	-144	12,000	+93	5,400	-33	+20
26	7	-102	+153	-543	7,500	+532	5,700	-120	-1
27	5	+51	+31	-32	2,150	+41	700	-24	+0
28	3	+42	+24	+375	7,375	-157	7,200	+24	+50
29	1	-135	-37	+60	12,000	-111	4,500	-21	+30
30	3	+112	-7	-22	7,000	+72	2,400	-29	+3
N	29	27	29	29	0	29	21	22	27
1030-1	7	+402	+153	+575	12,000	+721	7,400	+76	-1
1030-2	5	-151	-154	-543	0	-175	900	-120	-25
X	7.24	161.3	-1.54	-0.11	7,665	7.24	4,400	-26.7	+14
RT	3.31	2.17	12.5	266	7,725	3.41	4,431	22.7	54

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1 RUN # 103 L/R

Pilot #	CH #	OM XT	MM XT	TDE XT	2 MILE MAX AT	MAX XT	CLOSEST APP AT	XT	GS VXT
1	4	+36 +30	-61 +46	+14 +14	5,250	-12 -12	5,250	+70 +18	+7
2	5	+504	-72	-514	5,700	+201	5,700	-70	+81
3	3	+119	+126	+13	16,650	+176	1,500	-12	+14
4	7	+47	-51	-131	1,700	+13	2,400	-55	-26
5	5	+51	-61	-15	14,400	-112	3,150	-12	+3
6	6	-50	-62	-47	0	-68	6,300	+40	-10
7	5	+192	+101	+65	2,400	+135	4,500	+35	-1.5
8	6	-100	+12	-36	5,220	+90	2,400	-47	+8
9	6	-115	-40	-43	11,100	+155	1,000	-4	+22
10	4	+173	+22	-43	12,000	+202	5,000	+42	+6
11	5	+68	-32	-18	3,640	+115	1,100	-5	-20
12	3	-137	-101	-32	16,200	-155	2,100	-72	-17
13	4	+65	+58	+11	11,600	+94	4,500	+12	+14
14	3	+223	+135	+12	11,200	+345	2,700	-20	0
15	5	+131	+36	-25	5,750	+104	7,400	-22	+29
16	5	-230	-75	-43	0	-75	5,100	-76	+45
17	6	-47	-102	-26	0	-102	7,600	-26	+6
18	3	+11	+25	-61	7,340	+52	1,300	-54	-2
19	5	+97	+11	-36	7,590	+54	3,100	-10	-6
20	4	-133	+205	-169	4,110	-306	-	-	-31
21	4	+321	-50	-90	1,700	-227	5,100	-24	-57
22	4	-153	-75	-60	1,750	-107	2,400	-51	+33
23	4	+21	+21	-65	2,375	+123	-	-	-1
24	4	0	-12	-46	1,850	+105	1,100	-66	-13
25	4	-51	+312	+12	12,100	+405	-	-	+44
26	5	+2	+3	-66	2,375	+72	1,000	-35	0
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	5	+174	+33	-15	2,625	-57	2,700	-30	+72
29	4	+153	+12	-4	2,000	+122	1,750	-21	+7
N	5.0	22	22	32	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7
Max (+)	1	+504	+711	+25	10,100	+405	2,100	+70	+21
Min (-)	3	-230	-102	-504	0	-70	11,000	-76	-31
X	5.71	+50.4	+15.2	-55.7	16.22	+45.7	2,400	-22.1	+7.7
ST	3.17	502.4	144.2	201.3	1558	324.2	4715	27.2	60.1



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RUN # 2070

Pilot #	CH #	OM XT	MM XT	TDE XT	2 MILE MAX AT XT	CLOSEST APP AT XT	G V?
1						0	
2						—	
3						6210	
4						600	
5						2640	
6						6720	
7						900	
8						1170	
9						840	
10						690	
11						960	
12						840	
13						210	
14						6270	
15						456	
16						450	
17						960	
18						0	
19						576	
20						780	
21						720	
22						775	
23						—	
24						600	
25						4900	
26						700	
27						6200	
28						875	
29						7100	
N						27	
Avg (G)						7100	
Avg V						0	
X						2121	
SJ						5074	

RUN # 2070

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RUN # 3026

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RUN # 1030

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1 RUN # 1034/R

Pilot #	CH #	OM XT	MM XT	TDE XT	2 MILE MAX AT	MAX XT	CLOSEST APP AT	APP XT	G.S. VXT
1	4	+36 +135	-61 +46	+121 +114	5,250	-15 -120	5,250	+70 +18	+6 +7
2	5	+504	-72	-514	2,700	+201	2,700	-70	+81
3	3	+119	+126	+13	16,650	+176	1,500	-12	+14
4	7	+47	-51	-130	2,700	+13	2,400	-55	-26
5	5	+51	-61	-15	14,400	-112	3,150	-12	+3
6	6	-50	-62	-47	0	-68	6,300	+40	-10
7	5	+192	+101	+65	2,400	+135	4,500	+35	-15
8	6	-100	+18	-36	5,220	+90	2,400	-47	+8
9	6	-115	-40	-43	11,100	+155	6,000	-45	+22
10	4	+173	+32	-43	12,000	+202	1,000	+40	+6
11	5	+62	-32	-12	2,040	+115	1,100	-32	-20
12	3	-137	-101	-32	16,200	-133	2,100	-72	-17
13	4	+65	+52	+11	11,600	+94	4,500	+12	+14
14	3	+223	+135	+12	11,200	+245	2,750	-50	0
15	5	+131	+36	-25	2,700	+104	2,400	-12	+29
16	5	-230	-75	-43	0	-75	5,100	-76	+45
17	6	-47	-102	-26	0	-102	2,600	-16	+6
18	3	+11	+25	-61	2,340	+52	1,300	-54	-2
19	5	+97	+11	-36	7,590	+54	3,100	-10	-6
20	4	-133	+205	-169	4,110	-306	-	-	-31
21	4	+221	-50	-90	6,900	-223	5,100	-44	-52
22	5	-153	-75	-60	1,750	-107	2,400	-51	+33
23	4	+21	+21	-63	2,375	+123	-	-	-2
24	4	0	-12	-96	1,250	+105	1,000	-66	-13
25	5	-51	+312	+12	12,100	+405	-	-	+44
26	5	+2	+3	-66	2,375	+72	2,000	-32	0
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	5	+174	+33	-15	2,225	-57	2,700	-30	+72
29	4	+153	+12	-41	2,500	+179	1,750	-21	+7
N	22	22	22	22	22	22	25	25	22
M <sub>0</sub> (+)	1	+5.4	+317	+28	10,100	+405	2,100	+70	+21
M <sub>0</sub> (-)	3	-230	-102	-504	0	-70	11,000	-76	-31
X	2.71	+50.4	+15.2	-55.7	16.22	+45.7	2,400	-22.1	+7.7
ST	2.12	502.4	194.2	201.3	2559	3242	4715	77.2	60.1

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RUN # 2070

Pilot #	CH #	DM XT	MM XT	TDE XT	2 MILE MAX AT XT	CLOSEST APP AT XT	G V:
1						0	
2						—	
3						6210	
4						600	
5						2640	
6						6770	
7						900	
8						1170	
9						840	
10						690	
11						960	
12						840	
13						810	
14						6270	
15						456	
16						450	
17						960	
18						0	
19						570	
20						780	
21						720	
22						775	
23						—	
24						600	
25						4900	
26						700	
27						6200	
28						875	
29						8100	
N						27	
Avg (N)						7100	
Avg (C)						0	
X						2120	
RJ						5074	

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Pilot #	CH #	DM XT	MM XT	TDE XT	2 MILE MAX AT	CLOSEST APP AT
1						0
2						---
3						6210
4						600
5						3640
6						6770
7						980
8						1170
9						840
10						690
11						960
12						840
13						810
14						6870
15						456
16						450
17						960
18						0
19						570
20						780
21						720
22						775
23						---
24						600
25						4900
26						700
27						6800
28						875
29						7100
N						27
Avg (+)						7100
Avg (-)						0
X̄						712
RJ						5074



RUN #2030

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RUN # 1030

Pilot <del>#</del>	CH <del>#</del>	DM XT	MM XT	TRE XT	2 MILE MAX AT	CLOSEST APP XT	G.S. VXT
1						1860	
2							
3						2340	
4						5250	
5						1170	
6						3990	
7						1140	
8						1080	
9						750	
10						960	
11						2790	
12						1620	
13						930	
14						4410	
15						1740	
16						1650	
17						1830	
18						720	
19						2550	
20						3540	
21						700	
22						7000	
23						2100	
24						3325	
25							
26						925	
27						5325	
28						3325	
29						1300	
N						27	
(Max 1-)						7000	
(Min 1-)						100	
X						2500	
25						3237	



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